

"Douglas' friends had a suite of six rooms superintended by a delegation of clergymen from this city, devoted to no other object than playing games with his disingenuous hospitality. Buchanan's people were located at Carroll Hall, where 'open house' was liberally kept during day and night, and where crowds might be seen at all times reveling like so many bacchanals. Cass was backed by the Empire Club of New York, headed by that infamous scoundrel Rynolds, and other aspirants were in possession of draughts of inferior degree according to the means and money which they could control. A successful and enterprising speculator was on the ground, publicly offering his check for \$100,000 to secure a certain nomination. The drunken de-bauch continued for four days, and during that time delegates were hustled from point to point, as if the aspirant who furnished the most and the best liquors was he who was best entitled to the support of the Convention.

ACTION AND REACTION IN FARMING.

Never keep animals on short allowances, if you starve them, they will surely starve you.

Although in draining land thoroughly, your purse may be drained, yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again.

Always give the soil the first meal. If this is well fed with manure, it will feed all else; plants, animals, and man.

Heavy carrot crops for cattle, will soon return carous of gold.

Fences operate in two ways—if good, they are a defence; if poor, an offence.

Many a farmer, by too sparingly seeding his new meadows, has had to cede his whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weekly ailments.

The man who provides well sheltered cotes for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of coats for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of "one idea," but should be equally familiar with the flower garden and flour barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the agent of a fine room should not be less valued than a coat in the closet.

She will doubtless prefer a yard of shiriberry to a yard of satin. If her husband is a skillful sower of grain, she is equally skillful as a sower of garments; he keeps his boots bright by use; she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.

"Manure is money," and "short paper" is like a short plant; a note at bank matures by falling due, an oat in the field also matures by falling dew—but they will be found in both cases shorter than wanted, unless the fiscal bank and the bank of the earth both receive timely deposits.

To abuse animals by starving them is as base as the hope of gaining by it is baseless.—*Albany Cultivator.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.

Beet root can not be too much recommended to the notice of mankind, as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto, the red kind has been only used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad; even the few who dress it generally boil it, by which process the rich saccharine juice is, in a measure lost, and the root consequently rendered less nutritious by the quantity of water it imbibes, as well as by paring with the native syrup, of which it is thus forcibly deprived; it is therefore strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untrodden novelty, for both red and white beet roots are extensively used on the continent; in Italy, particularly, they are carried about not from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets; thus they are purchased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few purposes for which baked, or even roasted, or fried beet root, would not be found preferable to boiled. If these roots were as universally cultivated in England for human food, as they are on the continent of Europe, and baked and sold as cheap as they might be, many a poor person would have a hearty and good meal, who is often obliged to go hungry and cold, and now that the potato crop is again failing, the above information can not but be of much service if generally known, for there is a good deal of beet in the country, although planted or sown for the use of cattle.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—THE BANK TAXATION LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In the Commercial Court on Thursday last, a judgment was rendered by Judge Key in favor of the Lafayette Bank against Henry Debois, late Treasurer of Hamilton county for \$12,300.42, being the value of coin seized by the defendant as Treasurer, to satisfy the taxes imposed by the law of 1851. The case was submitted to the Court upon an agreed statement of facts. Judge Key held that the act establishing the bank, and the subsequent law of 1857, fixed the rate of taxation to which the bank was liable during the life of its charter; that the act of 1851, imposing a higher rate and fixing a new basis of taxation other than that contemplated in the charter, was unconstitutional and void, and that the Treasurer, although acting in strict pursuance of the statute, was liable, as an individual, for the property seized.—*Cin. Atlas.*

"SEND HIM TO BARNUM."

An exchange says that a member of Congress made a speech the other day, in committee, of the whole, in which he confined himself to the subject matter then under consideration, and he was not called to order!

THE BRAVE GEN. PIERCE.

Manfred, in his life of Scott, page 430, gives the following instance of Gen. Pierce's bravery: "No doubt, this 'incident' obtained for him the nomination."

Another battle yet raged! Another victory was yet to be won! We have seen the brigades of Shields and Pierce, with the gallant Rides, advancing to the right of the Mexican lines and turning to the rear of the defenceless Churubusco. There, behind the river of Churubusco, was the main army of Santa Anna. Four thousand infantry and three thousand cavalry there met our brave troops. Hotly and furiously the battle raged! Regiment after regiment came up to the charge. There the chivalry of Carolina and the volunteers of New York were covered with glory and with blood! There Pierce was taken fainting from the field; the brave Butler fell, and many a gallant soldier sunk to rise no more!

The Gallipolis Journal says enough stock has been subscribed in that vicinity to render secure the charter to the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad.

Meigs Co. Telegraph.
"PUBLISHED WEEKLY."
POMEROY, OHIO.
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1852.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE READERS.

By reference to the proper columns, it will be seen that the connection of the undersigned with the "Meigs Co. Telegraph" has ceased. Whatever may be the feelings with which this announcement inspires you—whether of joy, regret or indifference, we feel that it is but reasonable as it is customary, that we should be allowed a few words at parting—brief as possible, and pointed as our powers of language will admit. There are some circumstances which make our separation annoying, but which has no weight in the obligations we feel that we have incurred to the great mass of our former patrons.—We have endeavored to do our duty as a man, a citizen, and an editor, since our sojourn among you, and any errors we may have committed should be laid rather to ignorance than intention. To our patrons we extend the best wishes of a sincere heart, and bid them, we expect, farewell editorially. Forever. Go where we may, or engage in whatever calling it may be our lot to pursue, we shall ever cherish the warmest recollections of gratitude and friendship.

To those with whom we differed politically, and against whom we were by the fortunes of political warfare arrayed, we extend the greetings of a generous opponent, conscious that we have not intentionally done injustice to any, but on the contrary have ever borne in mind that opposition in matters of political faith never should sink the gentleman in the partisan. And certainly no one has ever had more honorable opponents than we have found in the Democracy of Meigs county. It is one of the signs of the advance of liberal sentiments, and the progress of general intelligence, that our political contests are less losing that fierceness and personal animosity which characterized the party battles of past years. It is no longer believed that a difference of opinion as to political measures is just ground for charging a citizen with a want of patriotism—but men now differ while conceding honesty to each other, an almost unimpossibility ten or twelve years ago. This has been brought about through the agency of the press; by the complete and rapid channels of commercial intercourse, and by a nearer association of the inhabitants of distant portions of our country.—Another powerful agent in this regeneration of popular sentiment is the affinity of ideas, which affect individuals rather than masses, and which draws together men of opposite associations, and widely different social relations, into a common society—whose points of agreement are more numerous and powerful than those upon which there is antagonism—thus begueting an intelligent and friendly charity of opinion which is rather a pleasure than otherwise. With many ideas of the Democratic party we have ever sympathized. We like their progressive and aggressive tendencies, and in their radicalism we have ever recognized the elements of advancement in government, which we are frank to say, is not to be found in the conservative party of the country. Constrained, however we may agree upon elementary principles, to differ with them upon the great questions of internal policy which lie at the foundation of American greatness—the development of the industrial energies of our people, and the improvement of internal highways of commerce—we have always acted and expect to continue to act with the great party who have espoused doctrines most in consonance with the ideas entertained by us. We have been a Whig from conviction of duty, and expect to remain so as long as those convictions exist. Taking this view of parties we retire well satisfied with what we have done, and with the liveliest feelings of respect towards those with whom we differed.

To those with whom we have differed from private reasons, we have but few words to say. In our own party, among those with whom we battled shoulder to shoulder, has lurked the serpent that stung under the garb of friendship—with them we leave their own reflections. A man's actions are his best vindication—to them we appeal.—We wish not to excite sympathy where it is not deserved, by the cry of persecution, preferring rather to face an assassin than cry out for help. That we have been hunted down by a band of financial enemies, no impartial man needs evidence more than is before him. We have wronged no man—yet we have been hunted down with a ferocity and vindictiveness, in reputation and business, in a manner disgraceful in its character, disreputable in the means of its accomplishment, and in defiance of every principle of honor, decency and manhood—towards its inception and rapacious in its execution. But we can forgive—bigotry, intellectual impotency and moral destitution, are things rather to be pitied than condemned. To all such, and we are happy in the belief that they are few, we leave their own reflections, which are harder to be borne by their possessors, than their effects by us.

We ask of all our friends a warm, and hearty support for our successors. They are anxious to please you—have every qualification requisite to make a readable and interesting journal. They are men of character, of industry, and of sound political faith—and we bespeak for them all the kind

offices we have so liberally received at your hands.

Finally, at the close of seven years service, with a slight intermission, we ought to be able to give some advice as to the duty of patrons to the press. The great cause of the inefficiency of the country press, so much complained of, lies with its patrons. No man can do justice to the columns of his newspaper, unless he is properly supported—without support, and in debt, how can a man devote his intellectual energies to the drudgery of composition? Harassed as he is by debts, by the responsibilities of a family, by the feelings of an honest debtor, without the ability to pay, he labors against a current that he cannot overcome. Your indebtedness to him annually is a small sum—pay it promptly and it will be returned to you ten fold, in the increased life and vitality which it will impart to your paper. So long as the remedy lies with you, you should not complain.

Hoping to advance your interests, in the manner indicated in another column, as a journalist we bid you adieu.

R. T. VAN HORN.

GREETING.

He who has heretofore ministered to you in things intellectual having given you his "parting blessing," his successor salutes you for the first time. What our reception will be, is for you to determine.

The position of editor of a county newspaper is by no means an enviable one. That we have chosen it, however, is not your fault, but our misfortune. We are fully aware of the difficulties we may have to encounter, and are resolved to meet them cheerfully. With your approving smiles to cheer us, there is nothing to fear.

We do not expect to please every one. To attempt it would be folly. Strong prejudices, diversified tastes, fault-finding dispositions exist in every community. Our aim shall be to give our readers just such a paper as we should be pleased to subscribe for, in another position. Being somewhat fastidious ourselves, we hope to please a majority of our readers. Should we fail to do so, the fault will not rest with us.

For a few weeks, the paper will necessarily contain a large amount of political matter. We are upon the eve of an important election—an election in which you are all interested. It shall be our aim to chronicle every thing important respecting the men and measures of the contending parties, carefully avoiding ungenerous remarks or scurrilous language.

We shall always endeavor to keep our readers advised of the current news of the day. To do this, will require considerable labor in condensing. The work will be cheerfully performed, so long as a due appreciation of it is manifested.

In our literary selections we shall be particularly cautious. Few are aware of the influence of a newspaper or book in a family. We shall endeavor to exclude from the literary department every thing which is not pure, healthful and invigorating. This will require no little pains at this day, when the country is flooded with pestilential trash.

Agriculture, commerce, etc., shall not be overlooked. The interests of our subscribers are identified with our own, and any thing which generally interests them can not fail to attract our notice.

We relish a good joke, or a witty remark, and shall not fail occasionally to pass something round which will endanger your jacket buttons.

If our editorial department is at any time meagre, rest assured that something of more importance occupies the space usually allotted to it. When we write, we shall endeavor to be clear and concise; when we have nothing to write about, we shall write nothing. We hope correspondents will "follow copy." "Mutuum in parvo," is our motto.

Our predecessor has hinted at a plan by which you can aid us in making our columns interesting. Another suggests itself. After you have carefully examined the contents of one or two numbers, if you are pleased with the paper, ask your neighbors to subscribe. Our subscription list at present is small—too small, either for our own good or the prosperity of the Whig party in Meigs county. One additional subscriber from each of our present patrons would enable us to furnish them a much better paper, and the result would be plainly seen in November. Try it.

Finally, hoping to enjoy a long and agreeable acquaintance with the readers of the Telegraph, we subscribe ourselves

THE EDITOR.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

We forward the "Telegraph" to each individual whose name is upon our subscription list. All persons who are indebted for the paper will settle with the former publisher up to the present number. They will be charged on our books as commencing with Vol. IV, No. 27. Mr. Van Horn has made arrangements with us to furnish the paper to the following persons, who have paid in advance:

Leonard Carleton, 6 months; Lewis S. Nye, 6 months; J. Radford, 6 months; R. Stephenson, 6 months; John M. Nye, 10 weeks; W. M. Swallow, 2 months; James Barclay, 6 months; H. G. Daniels, 10 weeks; R. G. Cook, 2 do.; L. B. Cook, 6 do.

BRADING & THORNTON.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—Our columns this week contain but few advertisements. Some of those will be taken out next week. We intend hereafter to remove all advertisements as soon as the time for which they are ordered has expired; believing this to be better for advertisers as well as subscribers. We have not had time to visit the business

men of Pomeroys as yet. Any who contemplate advertising in our columns will confer a favor by sending in their copy soon.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

This patriot, statesman, and orator has passed from labor to reward. He died at Washington, June 29th, 17 minutes past 11 o'clock. Although not unexpected, the news of his death spread a gloom over the entire country. He stood at the head of the second generation of the great men of America, and the loss of no American, save only the "Father of his Country," has been more sincerely deplored. No man had stronger friends, or more ardent admirers. His frankness alone prevented this nation from honoring herself by placing the greatest statesman of the age in her Presidential chair. But he chose to be "right rather than President." The office could have conferred no additional honor upon Mr. Clay, but would have greatly elevated the character of the people among the nations of the earth.

He was not without his enemies—bitter, uncompromising, ungenerous enemies. To all such, we recommend a perusal of the remarks of Gen. Cass, in the Senate, on the announcement of his death. We hope it may teach them, when speaking of their political opponents in future, to pay more regard to truth.

No greater respect was ever shown to the mortal remains of any man than was shown to Mr. Clay. On the receipt of the news of his death, all the courts in session at the time immediately adjourned, thereby evincing the highest respect for his character as a lawyer. A committee of Senators were appointed to accompany his remains to their final resting place in Kentucky. In every large town and city through which they passed, funeral processions were formed.

business was suspended, bells were tolled, and immense crowds of citizens lined the streets, manifesting the deepest sorrow for the nation's loss.

It is a source of consolation and joy to know that such a man was prepared to die. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, in announcing his death in the House, related a conversation which passed between himself and Mr. Clay, in which the latter, in his usual impressive manner declared that he was not afraid to die. "I have, hope, faith, and some confidence," said he. "I do not think any man can be entirely certain in regard to his future state; but I have an abiding trust in the merits and mediation of our Savior."

In our next number, we shall present our readers with an interesting sketch of his life and public services, published in an eastern paper of recent date. But for this, duty as well as inclination would prompt a more extended notice at this time.

STATE CONVENTION.

On the 23d of June, the State Central Committee issued a call for County Conventions in each county in the State on the 3d inst., to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Columbus, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Supreme Judge, one candidate for Board of Public Works, and twenty-three Presidential electors. No paper has been issued from this office since the 17th ult., and consequently no notice was given. As the Convention is to be held on the 21st it would be unnecessary to publish the circular now.

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

The Whigs of the Lake country are to open the campaign by a celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, on the 27th inst. at Niagara. This battle was fought on the 25th of July, within a mile of the Falls. Within three miles is the battle ground of Chippewa, and Queens Heights is but seven miles distant. Now is the time for Whigs to visit the Falls.

THE OUTSIDE.

On our first page we have inserted sketches of the military career of the two rival candidates for the Presidency. Every voter should feel interested in studying the character and claims of the several candidates for the highest office in their gift, and as there is but one paper in this county, we shall endeavor to furnish from time to time such facts as may come to our knowledge in the political history or private character of these candidates. There is also a biographical sketch of Wm. A. GRAHAM on our first page.

We are aware that "the Raven" has been published before these columns, but we think it will not spoil by repetition.

Those who love a quiet laugh will find something to their advantage on the 4th page.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

We invite especial attention to the recent ordinances of the Town of Pomeroys, published this week. It is refreshing, after several years' residence in Cincinnati—that common sewer, into which every thing abominable and filthy seems to be thrown—to live once more in a place where vice and immorality are restricted by ordinance.

A word to the officers: Execute these laws.

LOCAL.—Quite an affray took place on Wednesday night of last week in the large barn near the court-house, commonly called "the Ark." The parties were all Germans. A one-eyed man was attacked by a man and his wife and son, with knives, etc. In endeavoring to "take out his other eye," they cut one or two gashes across his nose. The cry of murder brought help. The parties were arraigned on Thursday before Esquire Payne. The man and his son were fined \$10 each, and the woman \$5.

ENCOURAGING.

Never has a Presidential campaign opened so enthusiastically, if we except the memorable 1840—and we doubt if the camp-fires burned brighter even then. From the north, south, east, and west, we hear that the nomination of the old Hero is cordially ratified by the people.

The enthusiasm which prevails in New England, exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The Boston Atlas says: "The Excels have taken up the nominations, and will bear them up in triumph to victory, as the waters of the flood bore up the ark of Noah." The Rochester Democrat promises a larger majority in Western New York than was given in 1840. In Michigan, the Democrats are much alarmed, and with good reason—two of their leading politicians having "declared their intention" to vote for Gen. Scott. Kentucky responds to the nomination with great enthusiasm. In Eastern New York every succeeding ratification meeting eclipses the preceding one. The only dissatisfaction we have observed there is among the Wall-street brokers. The Whigs of Pennsylvania are alive. The Democrats hang their heads, for they remember the slaughtered Buchanan. As an evidence of the feeling in Virginia, we observed in one of the Kanawha papers the names of two hundred persons composing a Whig Central Committee. If any reliance can be placed in the statements of their newspapers, "What's his name!" stands but little chance there. On the Reserve things look cheering. A prominent Democrat said, in a speech in Cleveland recently, that he should vote for Scott, and he knew fifteen others of the same school on two acres around him who would do the same. Shall not Ohio cast her vote for Scott? Ohio was foremost in procuring his nomination. She has an immense majority to overcome; but if the Whigs throughout the State will do their duty, we shall find use for the electors who are to be chosen on the 21st at Columbus.

A WORD TO YOUNG WHIGS.

All over the country, the young Whigs, and for that matter, the old ones, too, are organizing into clubs. In almost every exchange paper we open, the first thing we observe is a call for a meeting of a Scott Club, Chippewa Club, Scott and GRAHAM Association, Lundy's Lane Barracks, Chapultepec Head Quarters, or something of the kind. There are so many of them, we cannot find time to read the particulars. But whenever our eyes rest upon one of these notices, we are reminded of the apathy of the Whigs of Meigs County. We hope it will not require a defeat to rouse them from their slumbers.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.—We give below Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, addressed to the President of the Whig National Convention. It is like himself—patriotic, frank, and explicit:

WASHINGTON, June 24th 1852.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive from your hands, the official notice of my nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy.

This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel—oppressively—the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position. Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and now have the honor to repeat in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed. The political principles and measures laid down in the resolutions are so broad that there is little left for me to add. I, therefore, barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the parity of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our national laws, suggested by my military experience, viz:—Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in the time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces—regular or volunteers—on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription, to exact conformity to my views. But I should at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, retarding and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, to the constitution, and the Union. Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country are essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any section, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws of the Union on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in respect to the Legislative the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most

cautiously exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities. Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world; avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust and unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union; I can offer no pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long public life—now undergoing the severest examination. I consider myself highly fortunate in my association on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligation to the Convention and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, Sir, with great esteem, your obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN.

The Ohio Statesman, of course has some fault to find with it. That paper says, the suggested amendment to the naturalization laws "would be flatly in the face of the Constitution which he is to be sworn to support, if elected." The argument offered is that sec. 8, art. 1, expressly provides that Congress shall have power to "establish a uniform rule of Naturalization," and because he does not propose to extend the rule to others than those who have performed one year's military service, this editor thinks it would spoil the uniformity of the rule, and hence be a violation of the Constitution.

If the "laws of naturalization" had contained but two sections, there might have been force in his reasoning. Sections 1 and 2 establish a uniform law, by declaring the manner in which foreigners may become citizens. But the Law does not, unfortunately for his argument, end here. Sections 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, and 13, all contain exceptions, and yet have never been considered unconstitutional.

In regard to the policy of such a change, we have nothing to say; but before this editor again attempts to show that Gen. Scott either does not understand the Constitution, or is in favor of a measure in violation of it, we kindly suggest to him the propriety of reading a little more than the title of a law.

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER.—The following letter of acceptance from Mr. GRAHAM is brief and appropriate. We doubt not both letters will meet with the hearty approval of Whigs of the entire country:

WASHINGTON, June 24th 1852.

SIR:—I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention, which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the resolutions of the Convention upon questions of national principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions. On matters of the most recent practical interest, they do but portray the conduct of an administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member. On all others they but reiterate the doctrines and recommendations held by my Chief in important public communications.

Should the people of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of your Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction so honorably tendered, with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is but secondary, and that for the first office the Convention has proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public affairs and public men; a safe and sagacious counselor, who has well fulfilled every trust heretofore committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by eminent public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have honored me, in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect, I am your obedient servant.

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President National Whig Convention.

PENDING ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next; and elections in advance of the Presidential, will occur in the following States; at the times mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected. The result of these elections will of course be looked for, as indices of the tendencies of public sentiment, bearing upon Presidential prospects; yet those who can look back for a series of years will remember many instances when such prognostics have not truly indicated the result!

Alabama, August 2d; Kentucky, August 2d; Indiana, August 2d; Illinois, August 2d; Iowa, August 2d; Missouri, August 2d; North Carolina, August 5th; Tennessee, August 5th; Vermont, September 7th; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, October 4th; Arkansas, October 4th; Maryland, October 6th; South Carolina, October 11th; Pennsylvania, October 12th; Ohio, October 13th.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

JONAS GRIGGERS, formerly State Librarian of Ohio, and late Indian Agent, has recently been appointed Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Wm. S. Allen, resigned.

Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy, but will continue in office a few days at the solicitation of the President.

The Baltimore Sun says that the President has offered the Secretaryship of the Navy to Mr. GENTRY, and that Mr. G. has declined it.

"The Bombshell" is the name of the Scott campaign paper issued from the office of the Pennsylvania Telegraph, Harrisburg Pa.

One John Tyler, who left Washington a few years ago, amid the unamiable rejoicings of men of all parties, has certified to men of all parties, his fitness for the Presidency!

The Free Soilers are to have a National Convention at Pittsburgh on the 15th of August next. A correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The nomination of the Pittsburgh Convention will be offered first to Hon. John P. Hale. He will probably decline, on account of his friendly relations with Gen. Pierce, and because he prefers to devote himself during the coming recess to the active duties of the canvass, as a speaker. If he will accept, Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will be nominated. Some correspondence is understood to have taken place between the Executive Committee and Hon. Robert Randall, relative to the candidacy. But the Hon. gentlemen are said to be yet in a state of hesitancy whether he shall accept or reject the nomination of Gen. Pierce, and continue to act with or repudiate the Democracy. Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Ky., will undoubtedly be the candidate for the Vice Presidency."

The Locofocos of Maine are dissatisfied with Gov. HUBBARD, because he did not veto their liquor law last year; and they have held a large convention in Portland wherein they denounced him and the law. He had been nominated for re-election, but the bolters are organizing an opposition. About 1000 were in Convention. Hon. V. D. PARRIS called the meeting to order, and Judge EDWARD FULLER was chosen President. Mr. PARRIS, chairman of the committee, announced that they had agreed upon ASSESSOR C. CHAPMAN, of Calais, for Governor. This was unanimously confirmed. A new electoral ticket was formed, and anti-liquor law resolutions adopted. We don't know what this branch looks in Maine, but to us it has the appearance of a serious split in the Locofoco family.—*O. S. Journal.*

COMING OVER.—The Scott feeling in Michigan appears to be too strong for the Pierce party. Gen. John R. Williams, a prominent Democratic politician, and for several years Mayor of Detroit, supports the election of Scott and Graham, and is one of the Vice Presidents of the Detroit Scott Club. Maj. Jonathan Kearsley, of Detroit, who was crippled in the defence of his country, and a leader in the Democratic ranks, is now for Scott. "These," says the N. Y. Tribune, "are important accessions to the Scott phalanx, and an indication of public sentiment in the North-west. Gen. Williams signified himself in the Black Hawk war, and as an old resident of Detroit, is possessed of much influence."—*Dayton Gazette.*

"HERD OF SPILLIERS."—The Charleston Mercury says Pierce and King will receive the vote of South Carolina with very little opposition, but it objects to the stirring up of any excitement in their behalf, for the following reasons:

"When a party throws aside all its most distinguished men, the only men capable of giving consistency to its counsels and vigor to its movements—when it discards its leaders and representatives, and for motives of temporary advantage, crowns with highest honors obscure men, it ceases, in any respectable sense, to be a party, and becomes a mere herd of spilliers. We have no ambition to labor in such a crowd."

SCOTT AT VERA CRUZ.—During the bombardment of Vera Cruz, Scott, while walking along the trenches one day, observed several of our troops rising up and looking over to watch the effect of our shot and shells.—"The General cried out, 'Down with you, men! don't expose yourselves.' 'But General,' said one, 'you expose yourself!' 'Oh!' replied Scott, 'Gen. Grant's now-a-days can be made out of anybody, but men can't easily be had.'"

The Whig State Convention of Michigan, met at Marshall on the 1st instant, and nominated Hon. Z. Chandler, for Governor; D. S. Walbridge, for Lieut. Governor; Geo. E. Pomeroys, Secretary of State; Sylvester Abel, State Treasurer; Whitney Jones, Auditor General; Nath. Bacon, Attorney General.—The nomination of Scott & Graham was unanimously ratified.

It is observable that all the editors, Whig and Democratic, appear to be perfectly posted up in regard to Gen. Scott's name. We have not seen a single paper or bulletin board that publishes it as Winfield B. Scott, Winfield H. Scott, Winfield O. Scott, or Winfield R. Scott.—*Lou. Jour.*

Mr. Webster, at the solicitation of his friends, has consented to remain in office until the expiration of President Fillmore's term. He, however, will shortly leave for Marshfield, to spend the summer months, as has been usual with him for many years.

General Scott will not resign unless elected President, and in that event, will follow the example of General Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March.

Gov. POWELL, of Kentucky is reported to have offered the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by Mr. Clay's death to Mr. GUTHRIE, who declined the honor.

The New Orleans Crescent, gives in its edition to the nomination of Scott and Graham, and says they may depend upon the support of the Whig party of the Union.